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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.78.

September 6, 1917. Temperature 5 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 89 75

September 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 82 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 78 69

7743 日十二月七

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

四拜禮 號六月九英港香

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130 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MOONLIGHT RAID ON LONDON.

One of the Raiders Brought Down.

London, September 5.
A British official message says:—A considerable number of aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast over a wide area last night. The raiders travelled singly or in groups, rendering an estimate of their numbers difficult, but possibly they numbered twenty. They first dropped bombs on London districts at 11.45, continuing till 1.40 in the morning. They also dropped bombs on the coast. The casualties reported are nine killed and forty-nine injured. The damage is not extensive. One machine was brought down in the sea at Sheerness.

The raid was plainly visible at Hampstead, where the sky was clearer. Several bombs were heard to fall in quick succession and shells were seen bursting high in the air. One of the searchlights picked up one of the raiders and held it for some minutes until the anti-aircraft guns in the same area opened up fire. There was no panic among the inhabitants but large numbers of women and children rushed for shelter in the tubes. Some of the bombs as they fell caused a sharp, whistling sound. The explosions were louder than those of a Z-pellet. Although the searchlights did not hold the raiders for long, their progress could be marked by the line of bomb flashes. The number of the raiders is estimated as between eight and ten.

Three Distinct Squadrons.

Apparently there were three distinct attacking squadrons. Shortly after the first returned seawards, the second appeared, followed by a third, which circled round till nearly one o'clock in the morning. Groups appear to have remained for twenty minutes over various districts. According to an eye-witness, one hostile aircraft was struck. Numbers of Britishers were aloft and were seen manoeuvring for battle, but the breeze obscured the results. Heavy firing at Thames Mouth.

London has had its first experience of a moonlight aeroplane raid. Owing to the late hour, few people were about. The first indication that something was happening was the calling out of the special constables, and then came the dull boom of distant guns, soon intermingled with crashing bombs from a drove of aeroplanes. Although the moon was shining brightly, there was a slight haze, rendering the aircraft invisible to the ordinary observer.

Unofficial reports speak of heavy firing at the mouth of the Thames, where explosions were heard continuously for twenty-five minutes. The raiders flew up the river and returned an hour later. "All clear" was given in London at 1.53 a.m.

The Casualties.

Forty bombs were dropped on the London district. The Press Bureau announces that the casualties were eleven killed and sixty-two injured.

SCARBOROUGH SHELLED.

Thirty Rounds Fired by Submarine.

London, September 5.
A British official announcement states that a submarine appeared off Scarborough last night and fired thirty rounds. Half of these fell on the land. Three persons were killed and five injured. The damage was only slight.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

Another German Attempt to Establish Innocence.

London, September 5.
Dr. Michaelis, the German Imperial Chancellor, has issued a statement maintaining that certain revelations brought out in the trial of General Sakomlinoff support Germany's contention that Germany was not responsible for the war. The revelations in question have not reached London. Dr. Michaelis says the trial cancelled the Russian mobilisation, but this order was thwarted, among others, by M. S. Zinoviev, the Foreign Minister. Dr. Michaelis asks who was behind those pro-war criminals, and says:—"Aggressors were placed against Germany had long been prepared by influential politicians of France, England and Russia, including General Sakomlinoff and President Poincaré." He quotes Reuter telegrams from Petrograd between July 29 and July 30, 1914, in an endeavour to show that British official influence there was in favour of war, and concludes by reiterating that Germany is determined to continue to fight in loyal harmony between Crown and people for the holy rights of freedom and peaceful development.

IRISH CONVENTION AGAIN MEETS.

London, September 5.
A Press Bureau message states that the Irish Convention met in the City Hall, Belfast, and continued its consideration of the draft schemes based on the Dominion principle of self-government. The Lord Mayor partook of luncheon with the members of the Convention, who afterwards inspected the harbour and Messrs. Harland and Wolff's and Workman and Clark's shipyards.

GOOD NEWS FROM EAST AFRICA.

London, September 5.
An East African official message states:—An Anglo-Belgian column from Iringa effected a junction with the Belgians from Kilosa. The Belgians crossed the Uluang towards Mahenge. We inflicted severe losses on the enemy retreating towards Mahenge. Many enemy soldiers are surrendering in the southern area.

CANADIAN ANTI-CONSCRIPTIONISTS.

London, September 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Montreal, a marchant with German connections is suspected to be at the head of the anti-conscription terrorists. Eleven suspects of the Atholstan outrage have been detained.

TURKS ADMIT INTENSE BOMBARDMENT.

London, September 5.
A Turkish communication states:—There is an intense bombardment of our positions at Graz.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EVACUATION OF RIGA.

New Line of Defence Planned.

London, September 5.
A Russian semi-official message says:—After the forcing of the Dyne, the evacuation of Riga was ordered to be expedited. Several units showed exceptional valour. The First Battalion of Death-charged into the midst of a melee at a most critical moment and flung back the enemy, pursuing him for two miles. As regards the events of September 1, the Germans concentrated against the position of the Russian division, and their preponderating artillery silenced the Russian batteries. The first line trenches were successively destroyed by gunfire, and, owing to enormous losses, the division retired. The evacuation of the front thus pierced was rendered more difficult by the great extent of the gaps and the absence of artillery. The remainder of this division was reinforced by reserves and a second line of defence was organised. Owing to energetic counter-attacks with the bayonet, the enemy war, at times, driven back as far as the river.

The Central Executive Committee state that the Russians sustained considerable losses, but the moral of the Army is good. The soldiers retired on a front of seven miles, carrying wounded comrades and officers. The majority of the wounded arrived at the crossing stations with weapons. There was no panic manifested on the battlefield. All the efforts of our Command are at present directed towards the possibility of getting the Russians out of the cul-de-sac which has been formed in the region of Riga-Venden Road. After the evacuation of the Riga sector the Russian lines will be considerably shortened. The front will probably occupy a line between Friedrichstadt and the Gulf of Riga, halfway between Riga and Venden, being partially based on the lower course of the Livonian A. M. Savinkoff has declared, in an interview, that there is no danger of the encirclement of the Army, as the Russians are retreating in perfect order and in conformity with a pre-arranged plan.

The German Aims.

London, September 5.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, military experts state that the Germans are endeavouring to extend operations to the entire Baltic littoral. All available men and materials have been assembled for this object. Certain members of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are trying to utilise the fall of Riga to force the resignation of General Korniloff, but officials declare that the resignation is impossible.

The Germans Advancing.

London, September 4.
A Russian official wireless message states:—The retirement along the Riga Gulf continues. The enemy has reached the crossings of the River Aa fifty versts north-east of Riga. Our troops operating to the east of Riga retired to Zegewold, Lemburg and Detmehubrad. Submarines shelled the Riga coast. Counter-attacks drove out the enemy from heights near Solbodzsis. We took 260 prisoners and restored the position.

Germans Capture Coast Guns.

London, September 5.
A German wireless official message says:—Operations at Riga have further developed. Heavy coast guns, including some of thirty centimetres calibre, have been captured undamaged.

RUSSIAN ROYALTY UNDER ARREST.

London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that, according to the newspapers, the ex-Heir Presumptive, Michael Alexandrovitch, with his wife and the Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, have been kept under arrest in connection with the anti-Revolution plot of September 2.

MORE BRITISH NAVAL RAIDS.

London, September 5.
The Admiralty announces:—We raided on Monday night Bruges docks and Varsseure and Ghistelles aerodromes. We dropped many tons of bombs, with good results. We again raided Bruges docks yesterday morning, hitting many sheds and causing fires. We shot down one aeroplane. All ours returned.

ADRIANOPLE BOMBED.

London, September 5.
The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft effectively bombed Adrianople bridge and railway station during the night of September 2-3.

AMERICA'S NEW ARMY.

London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at New York reports the second great demonstration within a week in honour of men who have been called up in selective drafts of thousands and who paraded on the eve of their departure for the training camps. President Wilson, in a letter to the New York contingent, said:—"I envy the men across the sea. I should like to be on the field and in the trenches where the real final battle for the independence of the United States will be fought alongside other peoples of the world struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things threatening the integrity of their territory, their lives and very character, and the independence of their Government."

DEVELOPMENTS IN GREECE.

London, September 5.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Italian Commander-in-Chief of the Epirus has been ordered to evacuate Hellenic territory. The cavalry have already left Janina.

ATTEMPT TO SPLIT RUMANIAN ARMY.

London, September 5.
The Times' correspondent with the Rumanian Army says that the enemy still holds the initiative, and is at present confining himself to local actions and rectifications in the front. His efforts would seem to be again directed towards an agreed railway junction in an attempt to split the Rumanian Army, which has sworn not to surrender.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT ITALIAN FEAT.

Capture of Important Strategic Position.

London, September 5.
The Daily Mail understands that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele, which has a height of 2,000 feet and is situated four miles north-east of Gorizia. The position is of most vital importance to the defence of Trieste. As Hermada, to the south, supports the Austrian left before Trieste, so San Gabriele, a veritable Gibraltar, protected the enemy's right. It had been prepared for defence with extraordinary ease. Gun and machine-gun positions were excavated in solid rock or defended armour concrete, while the steep slopes were a tangle of the thickest barbed wire.

The Success Confirmed.

Reuter confirms the report that the Italians have captured Monte San Gabriele and 1,000 prisoners. The success is of the highest military value.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

German Raiders Driven Off.

London, September 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Armentieres. The Portuguese also drove off a raid.

Reprisals for Bombing Hospitals.

London, September 5.
A French communication says:—After a lively bombardment, the Germans last night attacked on the Oesemates plateau. Our fire checked the attackers, who were unable to reach our line. The artillery struggle continued violently on both banks of the Meuse during the night. German aeroplanes last night bombed hospitals to the rear of Verdun. There were some casualties. They also heavily bombed Bar-de-Luc, where there were some civilian casualties. Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down, five of which fell in our line seriously damaged. As a reprisal for the bombing of hospitals, two of our aeroplanes last night bombed Treves. We also carried out many air-raids on railway stations, aerodromes, barracks, factories and munition dumps, causing a violent fire in the last named.

German Aerial Attacks.

London, September 5.
A German wireless official message states:—There has been vigorous day and night aerial activity. We bombed Dover, Boulogne and Calais. We shot down twenty-two aeroplanes.

THE RAID ON CHATHAM.

One Machine Drops Ten Bombs.

London, September 5.
The air raid on Sheerness and the Chatham area, on September 3, was undertaken by a single aeroplane, probably a Gotha. Arriving when the places of amercement were empty, ten bombs were dropped. Only one fell on Chatham Naval Bracks, but another struck a building where naval men were sleeping in hammocks. The raid was not seen, but his engines were heard. Despite the havoc, the behaviour of the naval ratings was as though they were on the quarter deck in peace time.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH CAPTURE MACHINE GUNS.

London, Sept. 5.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: A raid northward of Lens yielded a number of prisoners and four machine-guns. There is considerable artillery fire on the Ypres front. The enemy bombed various places behind our lines there being a few soldier and civilian casualties. There is great aerial activity. We dropped five tons of bombs on railway stations, billets and aerodromes. We brought down thirteen and drove down five enemy machines. Seven of our machines are missing.

A TRADE UNION VOTE.

London, Sept. 4.
The vote of the Trades Union Congress not only means the adoption of the Parliamentary Committee's report affirming that the Conference at Stockholm at present would not be successful but urging that everything possible should be done to secure a general agreement in aim of the working classes of the Allied nations as a fundamental condition of a successful International Socialist Conference.

ANGLO-FRENCH IMPORT ARRANGEMENT.

London, Sept. 4.
The French and British Governments have agreed to an unrestricted exchange of imports with specified exceptions. Sir A. Stanley stated that the British Government had consented to this as homage to France's valour and heroism and her immeasurable services to the Allies.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE CANADIAN PREMIER.

New York, Sept. 5.
A message from Montreal states that plots to assassinate Sir Robert L. Borden and the Solicitor General by dynamiting the Parliament Building have been frustrated by the arrests in connection with the dynamiting of Lord Atholstan's house.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO NEW ARMY.

Washington, Sept. 5.
The President headed a great parade including Congressmen, high officials, soldiers, marines, civil war and other veterans as a tribute to the recruits of the new army.

NEW BRITISH SHIPS.

London, Sept. 4.
Lloyd's register shows that 63 new British ships, mostly large ones, have been added to the register within six weeks.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, September 4.
Silver has risen to 47½, with a firm market.

GERMAN WOMEN.

Fighting As Soldiers.

Petrograd, 27th July.—When the Russian women's battalions, known officially as the "Command of Death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon, 25th July, they captured a number of women from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefield in Western Russia.

The wounded heroine of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd today leaving their commander, Vera Butobskoff, and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine, in hospital at Vitebsk. Interviewed, the women said it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only 50 remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner, and all the rest were wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially memorable was our attack at Novospassky Wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy hearing the voices of girls lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women also were fighting."

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the Fatherland. We advanced gaily against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiments being when we first came to the corpses. Once, when replying to the enemy's severe rifle and machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement that all our men comrades in the neighbouring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

Bread from War Flour.

The following statement is issued by the Ministry of Food:—By desire of the Food Controller an expert committee has been considering questions relating to the effect which the Government regulation flour has upon the health of the community. The investigations which have been carried out show that the bread made from the flour, when properly baked, is a wholesome food. There are considerable local variations in the flour used and in the methods of bread-baking, and it is with pointedness as these that the committee are now dealing.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Frawley Company.—Presentation of "Bought and Paid For" and Vanderville at the Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema-graph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, September 8.
Night Fete at the V.R.C.; 9 p.m.

NOTICES.

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Quotations for description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Machinery Dept.

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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will be taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.

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NOTICE.



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NOTICES.

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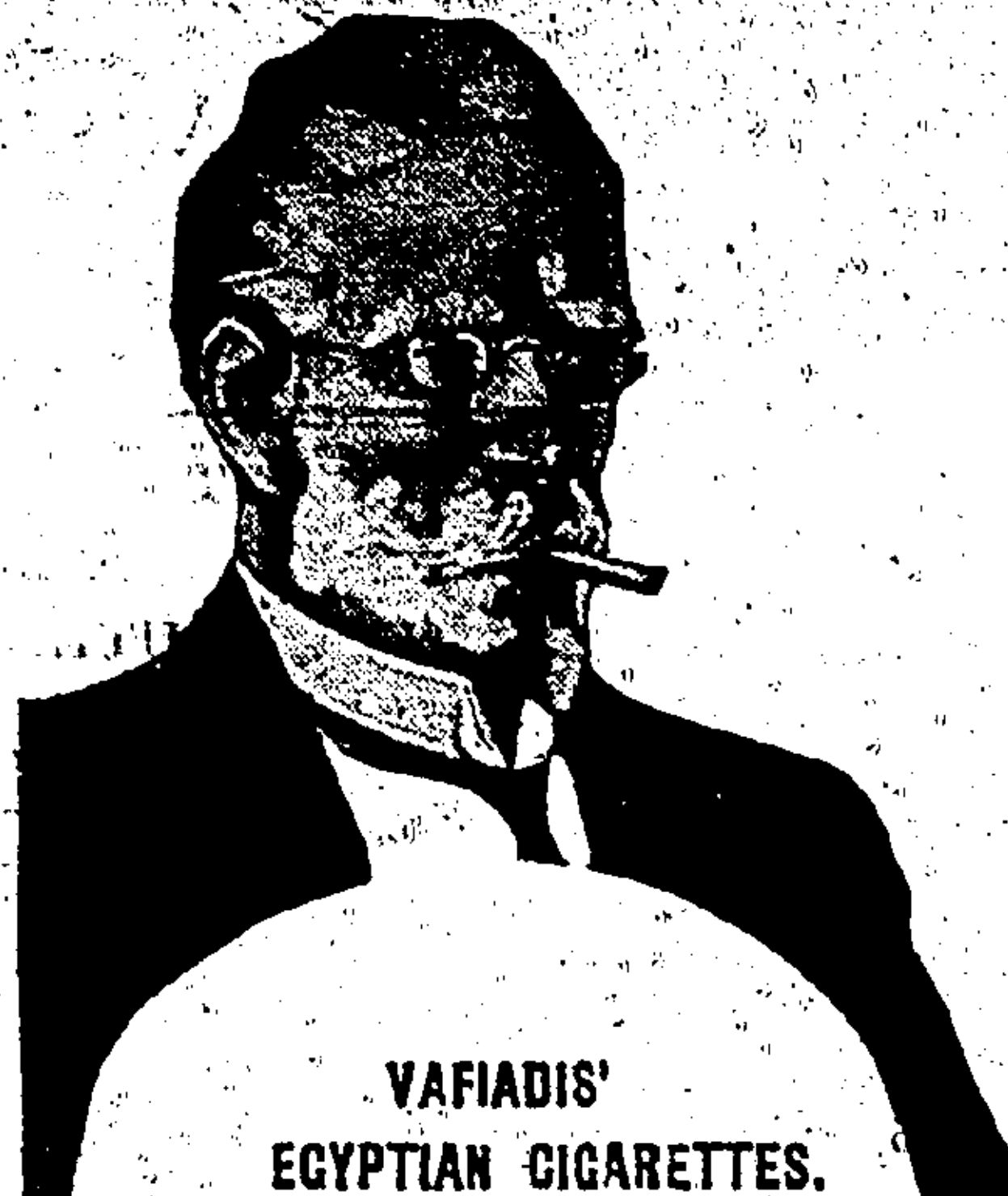
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NOTICES.



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Non Plus Ultra 100	3.60
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GENERAL NEWS.

Lieut. G. Butland. Writing from France on the 4th July, Lieut. G. Butland, a Shanghai boy, writes:—"We are still in billets in quite a nice part of the country. I am company commander again, and hope to get my captaincy very soon. I am feeling very fit."

Baby's Comforter. On the subject of baby's "comforters" the Nursing Mirror tells of doctor who forbids comforters during the day, but allows them, after careful disinfection, to be given to babies when going to bed, on condition that they are withdrawn as soon as the children are asleep. The doctor maintains that by this method the child learns to close its mouth when dropping off to sleep.

Baby Hugged to Death. At a Coroner's Court in connection with a recent aerial raid, an inquest was held on a baby. A mother was feeding the child when the raid commenced, and being frightened by the explosions, hugged it so closely to her breast that she obstructed its breathing. The infant succumbed to asphyxiation at a hospital soon afterwards.

Lieut. Picard Destelan. As a mark of respect for the late Lieut. Guy Picard Destelan, whose death in action was reported recently, the flags of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Shanghai Club were lowered to half mast. A brother of the deceased, who prior to going home occupied a position in the Chinese Customs at Peking, was wounded in the latter part of 1916, but is now understood to be serving again with the French Flying Corps.

Girl's fall over a Precipice. Miss Louise Ashworth, of Handsworth, Birmingham, who was staying at a hydro at Llandudno, went out in the direction of Little Orme's Head. As she was not seen on the Head, boatmen, accompanied by a police sergeant, rowed out to the seaward side of the Orme to look for her. They saw her seated on a grassy slope above a precipice which is 200 to 300 feet high. The police officer called to her to sit still where she was or go back, but the men in the boat saw her slowly slide down the slope until she reached the top of the cliff, over which she dropped, being dashed to pieces on the rocks below. The occupants of the boat recovered the body.

Germany's Supreme Fighting Forces. Washington, 21st July.—Germany's answer to America's draft was received at the War Department to-day through confidential channels. The Kaiser has called 2,000,000 to the colours for 1st March next. The reports indicate that 2,200,000 reservists are being prepared for the front. It was impossible to get precise details concerning the ages and fighting capacity of these men. Some of them undoubtedly have been at the front in previous campaigns. Others are supposed to be men who have been invalided home for months. These figures represent Germany's supreme fighting forces. It is assumed the men have been called to meet the onslaught which the Allies are expected to direct against the Hindenburg line after the American Army begins operations in the first months of the Spring.

Shipwrecked Sailors Relieved. Lord Leith of Fyvie presided at the 73rd annual meeting of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at the central office, 28, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East. The report for 1916, which was adopted, showed that 19,669 persons had been assisted during the year; that the total expenditure was £36,520, and that the receipts amounted to £43,780. It was stated that owing to the unprecedented relief expenditure during the first six months of this year, which amounted to £12,682, the committee's banking account is overdrawn by more than £15,000. It is hoped that a considerable reduction of this debt may be effected before long. Assistance had been rendered to 15,752 shipwrecked mariners and a large number of widows and orphans. The Duke of Devonshire has consented to accept the post of president for Scotland.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jack Cornwell, V.C.
Lady Jellicoe recently unveiled the tablet to the memory of Jack Cornwell, V.C., in the Walton-road School, Manor Park, where the boy hero of the Jutland battle was educated. The memorial has been presented by the scholars and staff of the school.

Profiteering in fish.
Having ascertained that the wholesale prices of salmon sold in the Dublin market last May ranged from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. per lb., the Dublin Conservators of Fisheries publish a protest against the public being charged 2s. 9d to 3s. per lb. by the retail fishermen.

160 Miles an Hour.
At an inquest at Napsbury War Hospital, Herts, on Captain O. W. E. C. Hamilton, it was stated that when flying at 5,000 ft. his aeroplane got out of control and fell. His speed at the time was 160 miles an hour. The machine was very strongly built, and was reported to be in good order before the flight. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.

German Newspapers.
All the leading German newspapers make a sharp protest against Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's decision to allow them to use only 44.5 per cent. of their former quantity of paper. The Cologne Gazette declares that "the blow is a deadly one for the German Press, which will probably soon cease to exist." If the Chancellor's order be adhered to 18 German papers have decided to increase their price.

An Aged Bishop.
The Bishop of Hereford, whose health has for some months past been unsatisfactory, announces his probable retirement in the near future. In a letter to the clergy of the diocese he writes:—"As I am not equal to the performance of all my duties owing to the state of my health I feel it is only fair to the diocese that I should give place to a more vigorous man; and I have accordingly decided to retire in the spring of next year if my health shows no improvement." Dr. Percival, who is 83 years of age, was appointed Bishop of Hereford by Lord Rosebery in 1895. For the eight years preceding his appointment he had been Head Master of Rugby School.

Mistaken for a German.
At an inquest at Finsbury on Leah Marks, 50, the wife of a cigarette maker, residing at Petherton-road, Highbury, the evidence showed that owing to the difficulty of getting sugar locally she went to Petticoat-lane. When she returned she explained that a number of women surrounded her, shouting out that she was a German, hustling and threatening her. The police came to her assistance, and she had to remain for over two hours in a coffee-house. Next day she was found dead. The husband stated that both he and his wife were Russians. Dr. Blake, of Green Lanes, said that death was due to an aneurism. No doubt the combined action of the excitement of the air raid the previous Saturday, the hustling which she received, and the receipt of a letter from her son at the front accelerated death.

Bread Prosecution in London.
The first prosecution for making bread of other than regulation flour was heard at Kensington recently when Messrs. W. R. Williams and Co., flour factors, Leonard-road, South Chingford, were summoned for selling bread in which wheaten flour was used and not the flour manufactured as required by the Flour and Bread Order. A fine of £20 and 4 guineas costs was imposed. An inspector purchased a coburg loaf, and finding that it was made of white flour went down to the bakehouse. The manager said that it was made from Canadian and Japanese flour, and that there was no regulation flour on the premises. An analysis showed that there were no added cereals in it. Mr. A. E. Ever, defending, said that the reason why the Canadian and the Japanese flour was used was because defendants were without the regulation flour owing to the shortage. Defendants were under the impression that they could use the Government regulation imported Canadian flour.

NOTICES.

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UNFIT MEN FOR THE TRENCHES.

"Serious Proportion of Error."

That the Special Medical Board has had to rectify a seriously large percentage of cases in which unfit men had been accepted for the Army was admitted by Colonel Sir John Bland Sutton in evidence before the Select Committee which is investigating the conduct of re-examinations under the new Act.

Colonel Bland Sutton is in the Army Medical Service and is a member of the Special Medical Board. He said that since the Board was appointed in October 1916 they had dealt with 3,449 cases. Of that number 289 had been raised in classification, 1,202 confirmed, and 1,958 lowered, of whom 336 were rejected.

The work had now become so great that the Board had been doubled and sat twice daily.

Sir John was asked if he considered the 336 rejections a large percentage of error.

"On very," replied the witness. "Seriously large?—Seriously, yes."

Asked how this large proportion of error came about, Sir John

replied. "We think it is that these recruiting boards have to examine a large number of men in a short space of time, whereas with us they come with all their facts and detailed certificates. He considered it advisable that the civilian element should predominate on the medical board. The Special Board only raised men when it was considered there had been a really serious mistake. The witness gave the classification of the 336 men who were rejected by the special board. They were previously classed as follows:—

Class A 135 Class C1 ... 64
" B1 89 " C2 ... 11
" B2 26 " C3 ... 7
" B3 4

Mr. Pringle referred to the evidence expressing the official view that a man fit to do work in civil life was fit to do some work in the Army. Sir John replied that he could not accept that principle without qualification. "A man with a weak heart," he said, "may be a good stock-broker, and may make his fortune, but put him in the Army and he would drop down dead from exertion. Cases of that sort have occurred."

Colonel Lucas, president of a travelling medical board, said that he had examined 35,000 recruits, and considered the re-examinations had been justified by results.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

THE KAISER'S DUPLICITY.

The more one ponders over the revelations published in the *New York Herald* regarding the diplomatic trickery of the German Emperor, the more one feels disposed to say "Away with all such mischief makers; why should we elevate individuals to ruin us?" We are not, of course, wholly of the opinion that Kaiser Wilhelm and other autocratic monarchs are entirely to blame for the present appalling condition of affairs in Europe, or, for that matter, throughout the whole world, but it is certain that in the past—and a not very remote past—such individuals have had wanted in themselves, or have arrogantly assumed, powers that to-day should not be wielded by any individual or class. Gradually, the sense of what is due to them has been awakening in the masses, until to-day the power that was once assumed, and in some instances still unfortunately exists in certain individuals, is nothing more nor less than a tyranny that cannot be allowed to persist. When the privileges that must of necessity be present with the office of rulership are abused, it is at least time to remedy matters and to assert the ascendancy of enlightened Democracy.

The politically backward position of Germany to-day, as was the case, even more flagrantly apparent, in Russia during the Romanoff regime, is due to nothing more nor less than to the fact that into the hands of their rulers a power passed, or was assumed, that should never have been allowed by the people. Russia has risen and uprooted it. To-day the Russians stand not like slaves among the nations of Europe, but as free men. They have thrown off the yoke of oppression and have set upon a course that must lead to a Russia infinitely better in all respects for all classes of Russia's vast population. Until the Germans do likewise, such revelations as have now been exposed will recur, and recur with painful consequences not to the mischief-makers themselves but to the masses whose confidence they abuse and to whom and to others they are a perpetual source of trouble. In the case of our own country, long ago we were enlightened enough to see that in a "limited monarchy" many advantages exist. We were no less enlightened in realising that unless we gradually removed the powers that had with time been assumed by the Crown we should be exposing ourselves to very serious dangers. To-day, King George the Fifth has less real power than Mr. Woodrow Wilson, the President of the most advanced democracy in the world, but he nobly fills the role of Emperor and is beloved by all his people. The revelations now made are of such a nature that not only do they conclusively prove the absurdity of so much power being vested in an individual, but in this particular instance they prove that for years the German Emperor has been despotically conducting what seems nothing more nor less than systematic duplicity so that the military caste of Prussia might ultimately be aggrandised. In one of our notes in Wednesday's issue we specified several of the Kaiser's perfidious acts, by which he hoped to undermine England's legitimate and well-earned position among the nations. In these instances, as in many others, he proved himself to be faithless to England, a mischief maker of a very harmful and insidious type, a man who violated his pledged word as the representative of his country, and a secret schemer with far too much power for the commission of harm. The Kaiser, in such acts, usually takes the lead because, perhaps, of his undoubted mental and physical energy; also because of his unlimited arrogance.

The revelations prove, as is clear to all, that it is more than time that despotic power should be removed from all rulers. For to-day the world is democratised as it never was before; and all that it is, is because of the advancement of humane ideas and of the countless benefits that have followed in the wake of the development of science and art, due not to its rulers or to its so-called aristocratic class, but to the vast, patient, struggling masses, or rather those bright intellects among them who have guided the masses to make the world the glorious place it is and the better place it might easily become were it not for the mischief-making propensities of such an individual as the German Emperor. A limited "monarchy" such as England possesses is a blessing to all, but a despotic Kingship, such as Russia until quite recently possessed, and with which Germany is still unfortunately burdened, is not only a proof that the people it represents do not appreciate true freedom, but it is likewise a menace and a reactionary force operating against the advancement of civilisation.

Mail Notifications.

We are glad to see that the comment which we have made from time to time concerning the annoyance and uncertainty created through the failure of the authorities to notify the impending departure of Home mails has not been without beneficial result. It will be seen from Page 10 of this issue that the Post Office has again resumed announcing the customary particulars, both of outgoing and incoming mails, the only exception being in case of letters going via Sack, the departure of vessels by that route being, for very good and sufficient reasons, not notified in advance. The concessions now made are better than we had hoped for, as they include the announcement of the actual date and hour of departing and the date of inward mails due to arrive, while the steamers' names are also given. This brings us back to pre-war conditions, and all cause for complaint is now removed. Whether there has been any real reason why we should have had to muddle along in the dark so long as we have, we do not know. But nothing is to be gained by fretting over the past. We can be thankful that an repeated public demand has at length been conceded.

Germany's Aerial Raids.

Judging by the frequency of the aerial raids on England, it is evident that Germany still has faith in the use of this murderous method of warfare. Her object has been variously stated. By many it is believed that the chief aim of the raids is to cause as much general panic that peace will be insistently called for by a terrified populace from a Government which our Home forces seem disposed to think is ready to acquiesce in such a demand. Numerous raids have taken place, many men, women and children have been murdered and much property has been destroyed. But there has been no panic, and, if the Germans knew the English character as well as the English know the German's ferocious disposition, they would very soon understand that there never will be panic in England in consequence of enemy raids, even though they become much more serious than they have been so far. The idea is also entertained that the Germans have no other object than to destroy as much as they can of military value in England. Their recent raids on Sheerness and Chatham seem to lend colour to this belief. But the indiscriminate attacks elsewhere give it the lie direct, and clearly prove what the real aim is. In our opinion the Germans have no other object than to do as much damage as possible while hovering over the little bit of England they venture to dash into and as speedily dash out of. The attack on Chatham and Sheerness, need not, therefore, be taken with too much gravity, as in all probability it was, from the enemy viewpoint, a lucky occasion that brought the aviator over these places.

More Vigilance Needed.

Notwithstanding this, a raid on such important places as Chatham and Sheerness is an act of such a nature that the least we can demand from the authorities is that an even more rigorous look-out than formerly must be made for approaching aviators. In the account of the raid that has just been telegraphed, the loss of lives that are of great value to the nation is unfortunately large. It is matter for the deepest regret that our gallant-hearted sailors should be so foully murdered, without having an opportunity of defending themselves and of meeting the enemy with their accustomed bravery. There doubtless are plenty of anti-aircraft weapons in and about all our naval and military stations, and therefore they should be manned and ready at a moment's notice. There must also be more readiness to cope with the raiders elsewhere, as it is intolerable that such numbers of enemy aviators. We may rest assured that all that can be done will be done, and doubtless the raids that have occurred will be a further incentive for more vigilance being exercised.

DAY BY DAY.

THE HAPPINESS OR MISERY OF MEN DEPENDS AS MUCH ON THEIR OWN DISPOSITION AS ON THE TURN OF FORTUNE.—La Rochefoucauld.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the anniversary of the surrender of Copenhagen in 1807.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3:15/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops. We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of books for the troops from the S.S. Telemachus.

Business Celebration. Messrs. E. King and Company, iron and steel merchants, ship chandlers, etc., are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their establishment by a Chinese banquet on Monday next.

"At Home." The Chinese Recreation Club is holding an "At Home" on Saturday afternoon, when the tennis match Champions v. the Rest will be played off. The band of the 18th Infantry will be in attendance.

Before his Time. A Chinese was charged, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from 10 years' banishment before the expiration of his term. His Worship sentenced him to 12 months' imprisonment.

Palace Hotel. The band of the S.S. China will play at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, to-night from 7.15 to 11.30 o'clock. The second game in the first round of the Palace Hotel billiard handicap will be played to-night, between Mr. May (cra-cb) and Mr. Perkins (swea 40).

Stolen Fruit. A red-bearded Indian priest charged a Chinese before Mr. A. Dye Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of Jack fruit from the Mosque. It was stated that the fruit was growing on a tree in the grounds of the Mosque, and, climbing up, defendant helped himself. He was seen by an Indian, who stated that he was staying at the Mosque for a little time, being on his way to Canada. The defendant, when he saw he was observed, got off the tree and ran. His Worship sent him to prison for three months.

NO APPEARANCE.

Chinese Revenue Officer Disappears.

The resumed hearing of the case in which a Chinese Revenue Officer was charged with converting 50 taels of prepared opium which he had seized in the course of his duties, was due to come on before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this afternoon. The Revenue Officer was informed by a sampan woman that a man was suspected of having opium and he boarded a sampan and found the drug. Instead of handing this over to the Department, it is alleged that he took it to an illicit opium dealer in Circular Quay, who, when charged with being in possession of the drug, was fined \$2,000.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, again appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. M.K. Lo appeared to defend.

The defendant was out on \$1,000 bail and when the case was called on to-day he did not put in an appearance.

Mr. Lo stated that he had heard whoevers' just prior to coming into Court that the man had run away. His Worship remarked that there was nothing to do but to estreat the \$1,000 put up as bail and to order a warrant to be issued for the man's arrest. He added that he was sorry the case had thus ended, for it promised to be a very interesting one.

Mr. Lo:—I think I ought to be most sorry, because I have not even received money on account of my costs.—(Laughter).

IN EAST AFRICA.

Hongkong Man Captures a Machine Gun.

The following letter has been received from Sgt. Byan, who is serving in East Africa:— We did not have much delay before getting to grips with the Hun. They were about five miles from our position, and one night we started off up a creek in boats towed by steam launches and motor boats of the Navy. It was rather weird—intense silence; no smoking. We reached the landing place, but the Germans spotted us and sent up star rockets. Strange to say they did not open fire. We thanked the Lord for we should have had a peppering. We landed up to knees in slimy mud through mangrove swamps. We got caught and marched off again at 3 a.m., meaning to get into the position by dawn. Our accounts got in touch with a patrol and soon shifted them on; we went through a very fine rubber plantation overgrown with weeds. Our objective was reached. I think the Germans did not expect us at this point, for we were there a couple of hours before they started in with their machine guns. We had several casualties, but we did not reply, as we expected the African Rifles to close in on the other side. It was rotten lying flat and inactive, but our turn was to come. About 1 o'clock, the Germans attacked in full force, getting within a hundred yards of us. Four maxims sent a withering fire over us. It was a surprise, and we had to rush our maxims over open ground to meet them. It is difficult to describe what it was like when we reached the firing line, the rattle and whizz and whistling of the bullets hanging on like grim death. I got my gun in position right in front of one machine gun and rattled off 1,000 rounds in no time. It was splendid shooting for it went right into the gun. I then moved over to engage another on the flank and it was rather difficult to locate it. The tide of the battle seemed to go in our favour and we crept forward. My gun was supported by about 20 men and we reached the edge and I spotted the Hun maxim gun fifty yards away, put a burst into it, and as I saw that the Germans seemed to be in difficulties as if the gun had jammed, I gave a yell, rushed down and the gunners boomed. I unlimbered the gun, got a volley which passed darned near and I thought I should have had to beat it, but eventually I got the gun clear, shouldered it and got back safely. An officer who started with me got knocked over and died shortly afterwards. "O" Co. worked round the right flank, fired bayonets and charged. The Germans cleared. Still, we had a withering fire from another couple of machine guns on a ridge opposite; fortunately a field gun came up and soon shifted them. Our No. 3 maxim worked on the left flank and put another German maxim through the hcop and "A" Co. charged and captured it also. The worst part in the snipers hidden in the trees; they set your nerves on edge and when they saw we were gaining they smashed up bayonets, and I guarantee a man would face any fire in preference. They drove a dozen absolutely mad. I got a dozen on my hand and it was hell; no rest that night and next day. Some fellows faces were beyond recognition. One machine gunner raced over the bullet swept ground seeking refuge and eventually had to crawl under the canvas sheet, pegged down as a background for the letters conveying messages to the seaplanes overhead. The Germans counter-attacked at 7 p.m. but we made short work of them.

The Fusiliers were frightfully backed up, as two previous attempts to get the German position had failed with exceptional heavy losses and we only mustered 300. I got cheered and the General complimented me, and I am picked out for special mention in despatches. It did seem damned cheeky to take a maxim single-handed. Another maxim gunner is also mentioned. There is no doubt our gunner did the day, and the Battalion cannot praise us enough.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE.

The Idea Gains Popularity.

More telegrams have been received from military commanders in the provinces offering themselves to go to the fighting fronts, says the *Peking Daily News*. Among those who have expressed their willingness to participate in measuring swords with Germans and Austrians are General Chin-yao, Commissioner for the Suppression of opium in Anhwei, Honan, Shantung and Kiangsu, General Lo Pei-chin, Commander of the Yunnan and Kweichow Troops in Szechwan, General Lung Chi-kwang, Director of Mining Affairs in Kwangtung, and General Ku Ping-chin, a divisional commander in Yunnan.

An officer on the General Staff, in commenting upon the offer of these generals to go to Europe with their picked troops, states that the Model Army should be sent along if the Government ever makes up its mind to contribute a fighting force to the Allied cause. In his opinion, the Model Army, though now consisting of not more than 1,700 soldiers, is the best regiment China has. Its rank and file are composed of former lieutenants and captains of the army and most of its officers have received western training.

General Cheng Yao-chin is the Commander of the 7th Division. One division consists of twelve thousand soldiers. His troops were sent to Szechwan by the late President Yuan Shih-kai to fight the revolutionists during the first monarchical movement, and they were badly beaten on account of their ignorance of the geographical conditions in the province.

General Lo Pei-chin has under his command 15,000 men, most of whom are natives of Yunnan and Kweichow. They are good mountain climbers, and will be useful in the Alpine region. Properly commanded and well supplied with munitions, they can easily prove themselves good fighters.

General Lung Chi-kwang has about thirty thousand soldiers in his Island Empire, Chiungchow, Kwangtung. As Governor of Kwangtung, he used to command more than eighty ying. When he was exiled to the Chinese Si, Helene, he left a considerable number of troops with the then Civil Governor, Mr. Chu Chin-lan. However, he still has sufficient forces to be immune from any attack by his Japanese associates. It is these troops whom he offers to lead to Europe. General Ku Ping-chin, a Yunnan divisional commander, has also offered his troops to the Government in case it should decide to send a force abroad. In his telegram to the Government he states that unless China actually participates in the War, the recent war proclamation, which he thoroughly endorsed, has little or no significance. He points out that Chinese may not be good fighters, but it is certain that they can be expected to do their level best if they are given a chance to be sent to the fighting fronts.

The Prime Minister has sent telegraphic replies to each of these Generals, thanking them for their patriotism and their willingness to improve the position of China among the nations of the world. Should the Government ever decide to send troops to Europe, he stated, their offers would be considered, and their services enlisted.

The rotten part is next day when the dead are buried. No funeral can compare with it, and the impression gained is never forgotten. The service is read by an officer and one hardly realises the poor fellows are finished.

I got hit in the foot by a spent bullet; it left me rather lame next morning, but it soon wore off.

We had a draft of men who have been in France and they said it was hotter than anything they experienced. It does take its part of one, especially next day, when the reaction sets in.

The food is rather deadly, though we have rice and beef. Still we are fortunate in having a Y.M.C.A. with tinned stuff but 6d. a fortnight doesn't go far. I can't understand why we can't get what is due us.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The name of "Sammy" which our boys have given to General Pershing's soldiers, is no doubt suggested by "Uncle Sam." And it is odd to recall that the original "Uncle Sam" bore the same surname as the present President. Samuel Wilson was a commissionaire inspector whose title of uncle was a tribute of affection from his clerks. When one of them was asked the meaning of the then new and unfamiliar initials "U.S.," with which Wilson marked the army provisions, he jokingly replied "Why, Uncle Sam, of course." The joke caught on, and U.S. and Uncle Sam have been synonymous ever since. Wilson died in 1854.

Our American cousin, who call their households "homes," have also a word different from ours for their lodgers, if they have any. They call them "roomers." Lodger certainly sounds the better word, although in England, among certain classes, the tenant is more often referred to as "the first floor" etc. One remembers Mr. Jerome's delightful play, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back." Americans, however, still use the expression "boarder," which in England is being rapidly superseded by that genteel euphemism, the "paying guest."

A writer in the *Paris Revue Bleue* records with deep admiration the part played by the English Universities in the war. "These Universities," he says, "are the natural prolongation of the public schools. Oxford and Cambridge would be inconceivable without Eton, Harrow, Winchester and Rugby. In both is perpetuated that atmosphere of leisure and slow development which one is inclined to laugh at, but which a writer recently declared was the most favourable the world had known for the noblest education of the individual."

England is still proud of the type of men which this education creates: the scholar and the gentleman—a Gladiators capable of arguing on the Assyrian divinities in Homer; a Salisbury, brilliant essayist and statesman; a Rosebery, proprietor of a Derby winner and as much interested in letters and art as in politics and sport. These men have created a vast and strong conception of Empire which has been generally accepted under the British flag. Dead generations have constituted this splendid tradition of race which is the glory of Oxford."

If the war lasted long enough and air raids were sufficiently frequent we should have to abandon hats, shave a patch of the head, and redevelop our discarded third optical organ, the pineal eye, with which remotest man gazed skyward without suffering a crick in his neck. The eye is best preserved to-day in that most ancient of lizards, the tuatara. Even there the organ is now functionless. It is, however, a precious finger-post pointing to the past; for the remnants of the lost organ in the human brain had, until the discovery of the New Zealand wonder, been regarded as the seat of the soul.

We are evolving a "raid song." The mother of a large family in a very small cottage abutting on a main road observed one of her children about to creep out by the front door to see how things progressed. "Not that way, my dear; out by the back door you go," said she. "Them Germans know our front door; they don't know as we're not another at the back." A little girl, whose parents and brothers were out-plunged under the table and sought safety on different lines: "I kept saying 'Our Father which art as hard as I could, and I knew that would keep you safe. And it has, you see.'"

Captain Llewellyn Jones.

Cable news was received in Shanghai to the effect that Capt. Llewellyn Jones, who recently was reported as "missing," has been taken prisoner by the Germans.

FLYING ROUND THE WORLD.

Aeroplanes for Business and Pleasure.

World-wide aeroplane services for passengers and mails as a commercial possibility, safe both physically and financially, were the subject of an important lecture by Mr. Holt Thomas, of the Aircraft Manufacturing Company, says the *Daily Express*, before the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. Holt Thomas put forward carefully calculated tables of expenses which gave the following results:—

A machine carrying twelve passengers could take them from London to Paris at a cost of £5 each and earn a profit of £15 on the journey.

A similar machine could carry 2,000 lbs. of mails and goods at an average of a halfpenny an ounce.

The journey from London to Marseilles would cost £10 each for passengers, or 1d. an ounce for goods.

The journey from London to Constantinople would cost £25 each for passengers, or 2d. an ounce for goods.

"By means of aeroplanes, Paris is brought within three hours of London instead of seven," said Mr. Thomas. "Some means twelve and a half hours instead of forty-two hours, and Petrograd and Constantinople are both brought within a day's journey."

"You will see, then, what an enormous thing commercial aeroplanes represent, and what a revolution in speedy transit, Ceylon becomes two and three-quarter days from London, Tokyo four and a half days, Sydney five days, Capetown three and a half days, Vancouver three days, and soon."

"Timbuctoo sounds the most improbable place anybody would wish to arrive at, but strange to say it is one of the places where an aerial service is already projected by the French, which really affords a very good instance of the use of the aeroplane. At the present moment it takes three to four months from Bordeaux to Timbuctoo, and owing to this the many officers employed spend half their time going and coming. The cost of this journey at present is £120, and it is estimated by a friend of mine in the French Government, who has given me this plan, that it could be done by aeroplane for £100 per journey, and taking it in easy stages it would only be a matter of days instead of months."

"Nothing can compete with the aeroplane for those on special services in need of the greatest speed possible. A special aeroplane—i.e. special used in the sense of special train, which is perfectly feasible to-day—will enable the business man to leave London in the morning, do his business in Paris, and be home again to dinner. It will take him to Bagdad in a day and a half or New York in two days. Many business men would smile at the idea of using this mode of conveyance to-day, but the only thing is to remind them that they also smiled in the early days of motor-cars, and yet half the business to-day would take double the time to do if the motor car were not in existence."

"A person in a far-off colony has already proposed to use a seaplane to fly round the coast, across bays, etc., and so visit his parish in hours instead of months of tedious travel."

"Rivers again suggest a very probable and certainly useful employment of aeroplanes, using them as a line of flight. Huge districts in many localities, such as Africa, are controlled by officials who usually employ the river as a means of transit, using motor-launches, and then inland from the nearest point. Think of replacing this by the use of seaplanes doing 100 miles an hour. This equally applies to mails. South America, Canada, Asia, all come into this scheme, and no landing ground is required. Nature has supplied in the form of a smooth-surfaced river. Again, these ready-made roads could be followed at night with a searchlight on the machine with the greatest ease and no danger."

FRAWLEY COMPANY.

Last Night's Presentation of "Sunday."

Though the Frawley Company during its stay in Hongkong has staged better plays than that presented last night under the title of "Sunday", nevertheless the production of the play, which rather inclines to melodrama, was distinctly good, perhaps the only fault with it being that the plot and characters in it are not worthy of the high artistic merit possessed by the members of the Company. This was especially so in the part taken by Mr. Frawley, Miss Eva Long and Mr. John Halliday, but it says much for them that they played their roles with great skill, which might easily in other hands have been doomed to farcical failure. The whole story is centered round "Sunday," the name of a little backwood girl, which part was admirably taken by Miss Eva Long, and throughout she had nearly the whole of the work to do. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that she did it well, being admirably backed up by Mr. John Halliday and Mr. Frawley. The former had quite a deal of work to do in a dual role, and executed it in his brilliant style, while the latter, though he did not often appear, added his quota, without which the scenes in America would have lost much of their colour. The piece, which possesses an extremely "thin" plot, was handled in a manner which made it appeal, the excellence of the cast's presentation making it acceptable. Taken as a whole, it is safe to say that the audience, which unfortunately was not large, was kept well interested, if not excited, and appreciated in a marked degree the fine emotional acting of Miss Eva Long.

To-night, the last night of the Company in the Colony. "Paid in Full" and a vaudeville show will be given at the Theatre Royal.

"The Cape-to-Cairo Railway again affords simply an instance which occurs over and over again in that and other countries, where an aerial might be employed and no landing ground is required. Natural as an adjunct to the railway. The present method would probably be one's arrival at a wayside station, and then, say fifty miles in a bullock wagon or perhaps walking, over jolly roads, or no roads at all, taking one or several days. Compare this with stepping into an aeroplane and arriving in half an hour. Certainly the development of all the Overseas Dominions will be largely effected by flying."

"One point I should like to disabuse every one on at once is the discomfort of an aeroplane. At the present time it is not, of course, suited for carrying a large number of passengers, but I have gone carefully into this problem with my drawing office, and, allowing for the reduction in speed the alterations will necessarily make, we find that it is perfectly easy to design a comfortable cabin in which passengers would be quite as much at their ease as by any other method of transit. When, therefore, you come to the discomfort of a shaky train, the dirt, and the annoyance of changing from train to boat and boat to train, etc., you will find that the comfort of the aeroplane is easily superior to the discomforts one goes through on an ordinary journey to-day. In the big Paris boat, built by my company we have already a machine which has a commodious cabin."

"Landing places ten miles apart all over the world will have to be established," said Mr. Thomas. "No country can have machines flying over it without control, and therefore a landing ground on entering a country is necessary, putting it on the lowest ground even of smuggling goods into the country! Then again, I believe if I asked any one in this room to fly from London to Tokyo, they would say, 'You will never arrive there,' but on the other hand if I asked them to fly ten miles, they would know that they would certainly arrive."

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Very Little Business Doing.

Messrs. Scurman and Co., in their report dated September 1, state:—

We last reported on 18th ult., since when our market has remained very quiet and only a very small volume of business has been transacted. Time charter rates still keep their abnormally high level and business has been transacted, during the interval, on time basis, at over \$30.00 per ton per month for one year. When we last went to press, the rate Saigon/Dong-kong stood at just over a dollar per picul and this has since weakened, fixtures of 2 medium sized regular coasters having been negotiated at \$1.00 and 95 cents per picul, the latter for first half September loading. The coasters referred to in our circular of 18th ult. fixed for round business has been fixed again in the same way at \$45.00 for second half September loading. Just previous to press the market is very quiet with very little demand.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 24th July, 1917, amount to 551,935 tons as compared with 617,907 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.60 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for August/September shipment.

Saigon/Java and Saigon/Japan:—We have nothing to report.

Saigon/Philippines:—Enquiries are still in the market and small tonnage could probably be placed at \$1.40 per picul.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate in this direction has, if anything, shown a slightly weakening tendency during the last two days although a medium sized regular coaster has accepted a very stiff rate for round trip business and further offers, as high as \$70,000 have been made.

Newchwang/Canton:—Still remains with no business reported.

Coal:—Demand still continues as per our last advices. No local business is reported beyond the fixture of a regular coaster Hongkong/Polo Brani at \$17.50 per ton.

LOSING HER LOOKS.

To be run down in health and to lose their attractiveness is the double misfortune of many girls. Their pallid cheeks and dull eyes tell everyone that they are doomed to days of wretched headache and are victims of breathlessness and bloodlessness.

The arctic girl, if she neglects her health, may be a sufferer all her life; for an active, happy woman cannot be developed out of a bloodless, consumptive-looking girl without the help of new, rich blood.

Take heed, you pale, weak girls. Bloodlessness must not be neglected. Plenty of good air, a nourishing diet and rest will help you, but the cure you need most promptly is new blood. You may have little appetite, your nerves may keep you awake at night, your debility may make recreation difficult, but these are all signs that you must make your blood rich and red, and so renew your health by refilling your veins.

Good, new blood in abundance, such as makes all the difference between sound health and uncertain health to girls and women, is supplied by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. Begin them to-day by obtaining a supply from your dealer; or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Southview Road, Shanghai, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, post free.

Sir Hiram Shaw.

At the forthcoming meetings of the Irish Convention, says the *L. and O. Express* the members will have the advantage of having Sir Hiram Shaw Wilkinson to assist. Ten or a dozen years ago Sir Hiram severed his connection with the Foreign Office, after a long career in the public service dating back to the early sixties. His judicial appointments included that of E. M. Chief Justice for the Supreme Court of Obita and Korea, which he held at the time of his retirement.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

YOUTH IN GOVERNMENT.

Young Russia's Young Leaders.

On the analogy that he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, the men who drive the chariot of a young revolution should themselves be young. And such, indeed, is the case in Russia. The principal leaders, the men who have impressed the common imagination, both here and in Russia, by their gifts of organization or of engendering enthusiasm for the new movement, are emphatically young men. The outstanding figure is the lawyer politician, Kerensky, whose portrait headed a procession in the tumultuous streets of Petrograd as the popular comment on the offensive. It was recognized as in great measure the fruit of his own appeal to the army. He is only 35. Four months ago, when he came to office, he had no practical acquaintance with public affairs save as a Socialist member of the Duma. He has already shown his statesmanship, his command of circumstances. His popularity is something to marvel at. He came to the new Government with the halo of hero worship about him, for his stout resistance, in the Duma, to Reactionary forces; it was a thousand times enhanced when he took hold of his new problems with the undoubting courage of youth.

He is the Lloyd George of Russia in all save health; but the fact that that is precarious seems to give a deep spirituality to his discourse, which reaches straight to the heart of the people. He is their idol and toils unceasingly for them. Whenever he speaks, his accents of sincerity and hope and undoubted optimism raise a tornado of applause.

M. Terestelli, the next most prominent figure in the Russian Cabinet, holds only the portfolio of Posts and Telegraphs; but that does not represent his influence, which is commanding. He, also, is in the early thirties. He is reputed to be a Cossack prince, but affects the dress of the working-classes and appears often without a collar; but the delicacy of his hands betrays him. He was largely responsible for the expulsion of Grimm. Almost timorous in address, with down cast eyes he sometimes creates an unfavourable impression which, however, is entirely removed on further acquaintance.

The third young man who has made his mark in the new Government is Terestobenko, Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is only 32. He is said to be immensely wealthy. Some compute his fortune at two hundred million roubles. His father is a sugar merchant in Southern Russia. His political education began with the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in Paris, which carried him to a Foreign Office attaché-ship in his own country. Because he was so rich, apparently, he was first made Minister for Finance, but now is the Foreign Minister. He is not a Socialist, and, belonging to no party, but is welcomed by all for his sincere and attractive personality.

The other prominent young man—only thirty-four—is the blond and beautiful Skobeleff, who is greatly admired by the opposite sex. For all his carefully measured appearance, he presents Labour—his portfolio in the Cabinet—with conviction. He is an engineer, who studied in Vienna, where he acquired a fluent German, and is said to be well off. Nekrasoff, Minister of Ways and Communications, is in the early forties, but the others are rather older. This none the less youthful team is driven, as well as can be by Prince Lvov, famous for his organization, during war time, of the Z-motors, or county councils. Being between 50 and 60, he is the dove of the new Government.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Mr. John and Lady Jordan. Mr. John and Lady Jordan have taken a house at Crowborough for the summer. They recently said good-bye to their doctor son who has proceeded to the front.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

V. R. C.

NIGHT FETE

Saturday Next at 9 p.m.
Members and Ladies... 50 cts.
Non-Members... \$1.00
Soldiers and Sailors... 25 cts.

DON'T SPILL THE POLISH.



The Firm that tries to economize and does not advertise is doing a good thing in a bad way.

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING

PYJAMAS

We have now a replete stock of Sleeping Suits in all sizes, and weights suitable for all climates.

They are cut specially for us on full free lines that ensure perfect fit and comfort in wear.

PRICES RANGE FROM \$4.75 PER SUIT.



MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 746

"BY TEST THE BEST."

TIMES MAY CHANGE

BUT NOT OUR

QUALITY AND VALUE.

We Specialize in Gentlemen's
High-class Wear.

For many years our customers have recognized the superiority of our goods, we are maintaining that high standard despite the great shortage in all materials.

WE INVITE COMPARISON.

COLUMBIA



GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.
BASED ON PRESENT HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC & CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED,
EDINBURGH.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

TEL: 1967.
1968.

A PATRIOTIC CALL.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROSPECTUS

Inviting public subscription for 85,000 shares at par (\$10 each), upon an increase of the Capital of the Company.

It is desired and a resolution for that purpose has been passed, to increase the Capital of the Company to \$1,000,000 by the issue of new shares for the purpose of extending the business which is firmly believed will, if so extended, not only prove exceedingly profitable to all interested in the Company, but will also supply a want to local concerns.

The Capital of the Company is now \$1,000,000 of which only \$78,080 has been paid up, and on this the Company last year made a net profit of \$19,817 and paid a dividend of 10 per cent at the end of the present financial year. It is anticipated that doubling the Capital will at least treble the profit; and should this anticipation be realized, the Company could pay at least a steady Twenty per cent.

Steel Castings are needed for numerous purposes by all Railway contractors, Engineering and Dock Companies, everywhere in China, and by many small manufacturers. At present a large portion of the Steel products which this Company is able to manufacture is obtained from abroad—at probably a great expense—in consequence of the very limited capacity of this Company to carry out orders received. With an increased Capital, enabling more furnaces to be erected, and more labour employed, this Company would then be in a position to supply most of, if not all, the needs for steel castings in this part of the world; for, with the experience now acquired by the General Managers, and by their present head workmen, there should be no difficulty whatsoever in most satisfactorily fulfilling such requirements.

It is much desired that sufficient additional capital be subscribed, beyond that which is required for the further development of the Steel Casting department, in order to enable a plant to be obtained, and set up, for the purpose of rolling Steel Ingots into material for Engineering, Dock, and Building requirements; for which material there is now a great demand.

It is therefore trusted that many persons in the Colony will be found ready to subscribe towards the increased capital desired, both for their own benefit, and for that of the community generally.

The General Managers are ready and willing to enter into any reasonable agreement desired by the Company to continue their services for a lengthy period. Also, if desired by the Company, they are fully prepared to transfer the control to a Board of Directors, comprised of such persons who are in a position to introduce business, as the Company thinks advisable.

The minimum subscription for the new shares now offered to the public, upon which the General Managers may proceed to allotment, is \$200,000.

M. C. BERNARD BROWN of the firm of Messrs. LINTHARD & DAVIS, Hongkong, is the Auditor of the Company.

A copy of this prospectus has been duly filed for registration with the Registrar of the Companies.

Application for Shares should be made to the Company's Bankers, or the office of the General Managers, where forms will be supplied.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Dated this 22nd day of August, 1917.

REPORT AND STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1916-17.

Report presented to the Shareholders at the Seventh Ordinary General Meeting held at the Office of the General Managers, on Wednesday, the 15th August, 1917, at 11.30 o'clock a.m.

The General Managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st May, 1917.

The net profit for the year ended 31st May, 1917, after allowing for interest, Auditor's Fee and writing off depreciation on Company's Plant, Machinery, Launches and Stock, is \$19,817.33. This amount together with the sum of \$19,248.62 undistributed profits brought forward from last year makes an available balance of \$39,065.95 which is proposed to be appropriated as follows:—To pay to Reserve Fund \$10,000.00. To pay a dividend of \$1.00 per share \$7,808.00. To carry forward to credit of next year's account \$21,257.95.

Dr. BALANCE SHEET AT 31st MAY, 1917. Cr.			
LIABILITIES.		\$	cts.
SHARE CAPITAL.			
Authorized 100,000 shares at \$10 each.	\$1,000,000		
Issued 7,808 shares at \$10 each.	78,080		
MORTGAGE ACCOUNT.	5,000		
SUNDY CREDITORS including General Managers.	20,752		
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Balance as per last account.	\$19,248.62		
Profit for the year.	19,817.33		
	39,065.95		
		\$	39,065.95
ASSETS.		\$	cts.
Machinery, Plant, Furnaces, Foundry Plant and Tools including Annealing and Preheating Chambers and also all rights to secure premises as per last account.	\$53,352.12		
Less sold, &c.	311.25		
	53,040.87		
Less Depreciation.	6,227.72		
	46,813.15		
Additions during the year.	4,386.88		
	51,199.03		
Value of 2 Launches as per last account.	4,500.00		
Less Depreciation.	450.00		
	4,050.00		
Office Furniture and Fixtures including valuable drawings as per last account.	\$10.80		
Less Depreciation.	81.00		
	70.80		
Stock in trade.	\$27,642.70		
Less Depreciation.	735.89		
	26,906.81		
Works in Progress.	6,000.00		
Accounts Receivable.	15,874.32		
Cash at Bank and in hand.	7,429.10		
	143,502.57		
		\$	143,502.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 31st May, 1917.

\$	cts.	\$	cts.
To Interest Account.	420.00	By Balance Working Account.	28,117.79
Auditor's Fee.	200.00		
Depreciation on Mach., Plant, Stock, &c.	7,554.61		
Writing off old Machinery.	51.33		
Profit on the year.	19,817.33		
	28,117.79		28,117.79

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.

I report that I have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have found it to be in accordance therewith.

I have received all the information and explanations I have required. No depreciation has been written off Steel Process Patent rights which appear in the books at their original cost namely \$21,250.00. Subject to the foregoing observation in my opinion such Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of my information and the explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Company.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1917.

C. BERNARD BROWN, A.C.A.—
Auditor.

The Register for application of Shares will be closed on Thursday, 1st November, 1917, at 3 o'clock.

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

Form of application for Shares.

To the General Managers of
HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's bankers the sum of \$..... being a deposit of \$10 per share for..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company I (or we) request you to allot to me (or us)..... shares on the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association and I (or we) agree to accept the same or any less number that you may allot to me (or us) and I (or we) authorize you to register me (or us) as the holder (s) of the said shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Description.....
Date.....
Signature.....

Receipt for Application Money.

Received this..... day of..... on account of the Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., from..... the sum of \$..... Being a deposit of \$10 per share upon..... shares of \$10 each of the above named Company.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Cashier.
N.B.—This receipt when returned to the applicant must be preserved, and if accompanied by receipt for the amount due on allotment will be exchanged in or course for a certificate.

INDIAN REFORMS.

Commonwealth Model of Government Suggested.

London, August 9.—Lord Islington, in a lecture to students at the Oxford Summer meeting, made a pronouncement on the subject of the Indian reforms. While careful to say that he was not speaking in his official capacity, Lord Islington outlined the scheme of decentralisation which he described as the most pressing reform required in India to-day and it was impossible to postpone it without serious danger.

Lord Islington detailed and criticised the proposals made by the elected additional members of the Viceroy's Council and said his main objection was that the proposed changes would increase the numbers and powers of the critics of the Government of India, without giving them any real responsibility and that the veto ought to be used sparingly.

He proposed that powers should be given to municipalities to deal with local matters with limited authority to impose taxation. As regards the Presidency and Provincial governments, Lord Islington said they must aim at transferring the definite spheres of public business from bureaucratic to more representative control through the medium of elected representatives co-operating with Government.

Lord Islington said he would like to see a Government consisting of the Governor and four executive councillors, two European and two Indian. He indicated that the consequential changes would be required at the India Office and in its relations with Governments in India. What he contemplated was India resembling the Commonwealth of Australia.

Lord Islington emphasised that India's future must accord with the ideals of the British Empire. Her ultimate ambition for responsible government within the Empire could not be resolved in a day not by acts of parliament alone. The journey might be long and arduous and the dangers of faltering could not be ignored. It was a task for British statesmanship, which alone had the necessary experience to guide

India so that she might not falter or relapse on the way.

With regard to decentralisation Lord Islington suggested that such matters as police, education, agriculture, forestry, public works and industrial enterprises might be handed over entirely to larger provincial governments and each province should be allowed to work out its own redemption. If, in deference to a legislative council, Government modified its policy, the council must be responsible for results. That was the essence of responsible government and to secure its introduction into the Indian local government, suitable system of election was important.

The method of election should continue to be based on community franchise, but where possible the election should be direct. Adequate powers of taxation must be given to local governments and means must be found of leaving the provincial balances to greater extent than at present under the control of local governments, the superior authority retaining the power to intervene if the province squandered its resources.

If some such scheme of provincial self-government could be introduced it would be right for the provinces to transact more business direct with England than hitherto. He preferred to suspend judgment regarding the future position of the India Office. Even if these changes, which could only be introduced slowly and on careful enquiry, the Government of India must always be responsible for the Imperial or federal side of the Indian government. It was impossible that the Government of India should ever direct itself of the control of forces, foreign relations, communications, customs and currency.

Liberalisation of the supreme legislative and executive councils would follow the lines sketched in the case of provincial councils, but in view of greater importance of matters with which the Imperial authorities dealt, the progress would necessarily be slower and would be dependent on the success or changes in the provincial governments.

With regard to the Indian states, Lord Islington held that

CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

Important Negotiations Proceeding.

The Government, according to the *Kuomintang Kung Pao*, which is a Chinese Tang organ, has received a letter from the Allied Ministers stating that as China has already declared war upon Germany and Austria-Hungary, their Governments are now willing to consider the requests of the Chinese Government for the revision of the Customs tariff, the revision of the Protocols of 1901, and the postponement of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity.

The same paper says that China appreciates the efforts of the Allied countries in thus helping her and expresses the belief that all of these questions will be satisfactorily settled. The Government is now considering these questions from various angles and will soon enter into negotiations with the Allied Ministers. As China experiences lack of money, she is anxious to come to an understanding with the Allied countries over these matters as early as possible.

they must come into the scheme of their own free will. Treaty rights must be scrupulously respected and nothing must be done to impair the personal link binding them to the Crown.

He emphasised the necessity for avoiding hasty action and also for providing sound modern education for the Indians. He earnestly and sympathetically appealed to the advocates of extreme measures of reform to be patient and reasonable and to limit their influence and assistance to practical measures. The end in view could best be reached by gradual moderate steps. Highly centralised bureaucracy could not be transformed into a set of decentralised self-governing systems in a night. Every patriotic Indian must realise that the British and the Indians must continue to co-operate for years in order to carve out the destinies of India and he hoped that both the races would combine with single-minded endeavour to avail themselves of India's great opportunity.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Another High Official Disappears.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 5 as follows:—

Commander Li In-hon took over the office of Civil Governor to-day, when he received many callers.

Luk Yu-kong, the commander of the reconnoitring troops sent to the border of Hunan Province, has received instructions that the trouble has been settled and has accordingly communicated with Luk Wing-ting as to the future movements of the soldiers.

There has been another secret departure from Canton, on this occasion General Li Lieh-kwan. As to the reason for his leaving, it is said that he gathered that he would be appointed Minister of War when the new Military Government is established, and, as he did not relish such an appointment, he decided to make his departure beforehand. He has instructed the commanders of the Yunnan troops that they must take their orders from the Tachun of Yunnan in future.

On being appointed Chief Generalissimo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen asked Wu Hon-man, who is now in Hongkong, to be his chief secretary, but the latter declined the offer.

The Superintendent of Police has reported to the Tachun that two Germans who were tidewaiters at the Ramsen Customs station have arrived at Canton without obtaining a passport from the magistrate, and has asked what steps shall be taken in the matter.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 8 p.m. yesterday:—Oyolone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, almost stationary.

The following telegram was received at 2 p.m. to-day:—Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 13 degrees Lat. N. moving N.

RECENT LONDON RAID.

Raiders of Large Gotha Type.

A statement on the recent London raid, made by a "high authority," which may be taken to represent the official view, was communicated to the Press on July 9. It states:—

A careful study of the information received during the raid shows that the number of raiding machines was 22. Various statements have been made in the Press and elsewhere as to the low height at which they were travelling. The height of aircraft from the ground is very difficult to estimate. To make a reasonably correct estimate the size of the machines must be known and the condition of the atmosphere must be taken into account. The pace of the aircraft must also be taken into consideration. The actual velocity, however, depends, not only upon the angular velocity, but upon the distance and height of the machine and its direction, whether crossing, approaching directly, proceeding directly, or moving obliquely. It will be readily understood that a machine flying at a height of 15,000ft. may appear to be almost stationary, whereas it is really travelling at a high rate of speed.

Statements have been made that the enemy machines on Saturday flew at a low altitude, and that on occasions they hovered or remained almost stationary, whereas they were certainly never under 12,500ft. and were travelling at from 70 to 80 miles per hour. It is very difficult to judge the actual position of the aircraft in plan—that is, over which they are vertical. Observers are apt to describe aircraft as overhead when they are at a considerable angle from vertical. Aircraft at a high altitude observed at even a small angle from the vertical are actually at a considerable horizontal distance from the observer.

The general trend of the observations in the Press has been to make out that the aircraft have been practically knocking

chimney-pots off. This is not in accordance with the facts. The mistakes made by observers are chiefly due to the large size of the machines. It has been stated, and is perfectly true, that the German machines were of the Gotha type. These machines are about three times the size of the single-seater machines. It is perfectly obvious that a machine of the Gotha type at an altitude of 15,000ft. would appear to be quite as large as a single-seater flying at an altitude of 5,000ft. As a matter of fact, none of the enemy machines were flying below 12,500ft. We were able to judge this from instruments in our possession, and these corresponded very closely with the instruments in the possession of our pilots.

The statement that London was bombed at leisure is absolutely untrue and misleading. It was observed officially that some of our men were fighting the Germans over London. The German machines travel very fast, and until they arrive at a certain place we do not know where they are going. The German bases are much more convenient for visiting England than ours are to Germany. Our anti-aircraft gunners do everything humanly possible to burst the shells in the right place. Unfortunately mechanical errors are impossible to avoid. It is not contended that nothing can be done in the way of improvement. Our gunners are improving all the time. It takes a considerable time to train gunners. Our gunners are not old gunners, but they shoot remarkably well. It was only hard luck the other day that they did not score a hit. Our own pilots have remarked with what precision the shells were bursting.

As to the formation of the German machines, the minimum width between each machine was about 100 yards, the purpose being to leave a safe space between them. They were undoubtedly perfectly sure that their formation was the best one to adopt to minimise the effect of anti-aircraft gun fire. Obviously the programme for the aircraft defence of London was not complete. No defence was com-

plete. There was always room for improvement. Every single thing was ready to receive the Germans on Saturday. Our pilots had a fair chance of beating off the German airmen, and in the raid on Saturday it was thought highly probable that several of the raiding airmen were wounded. The enemy machines were built for both bombing and fighting, and carried bombers and machine gunners.

Size of New German Biplane.

Paris, July 9.—By Friday night's expedition to the Middle Rhine, from Mannheim and Ludwigshafen to Jöbentz, our French Allies may fairly claim to have inaugurated a new method of carrying war into the enemy's territory by way of the air. It was more than a raid. The 84 aeroplanes which set out from France performed veritable military operations.

The latest German raid on London also shows a change in methods and means on the part of the enemy. Zeppelins appear to have been definitely abandoned in favour of aeroplanes of increased power, capable of carrying a considerable mass of explosives. The big "Gotha" biplane, the type of the machine destroyed recently by the French aviator Guynemer, measures 77ft. 8in. across the wings and 40ft. 8in. in length. It carries two Mercedes motors of a total of 520 h.p., and two propellers placed aft.

The Water Supply.

On September 1, the storage of water in Hongkong reservoirs was 1,612.04 million gallons, against 671.83 million gallons a year ago. At Kowloon, the figures were 352.50 and 349.87 million gallons respectively.

Raffle Result.

The draw in the raffle organised by Our Little Bit Society for a special wool fund resulted as follows:—Ticket No. 278, 1st Prize; Ticket No. 127, 2nd Prize; Ticket No. 86, 3rd Prize. The fund amounted to the extent of \$197.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Enemy Traders in Japan.
The Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce announced in the Official Gazette a dozen commercial firms of enemy nationality in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shimonoseki to be placed under special surveillance by the Government concerned.

Russian Government Monopoly in Flour.

It is reported that the Russian Provisional Government, which has recently placed all supplies of food under Government control, is now hastily making investigations with a view to instituting a system by which the Government will monopolize the selling of flour.

Australian Embargo on Luxuries.

According to the Mainichi, a dispatch has been received to the effect that the Australian Government on August 18th issued a proclamation concerning the prohibition of the import of luxuries. The articles prohibited except under licence include beer and other kinds of alcoholic beverages, perfumery, biscuits and other kinds of confectionery, eggs, articles of wearing apparel made of fur, precious stones, both genuine and imitation, bicycles, etc. All articles in transit, however, will be permitted. The prohibition has no important bearing upon exports from Japan except in regard to beer. The dispatch adds that at the same time Australian authorities announced a partial revision of the Customs Tariff, but this is not expected to have any serious effect on Japan's export trade to Australia.

The American Export Embargo.

The other day a Boston message reported that the U. S. Board of Export Control had recommended to the Government that cotton yarn, sugar, and certain kinds of timber be included in the list of goods the export of which requires special permission from the U. S. Government. Soon afterwards private information was received in Osaka to the effect that the American authorities had included sugar in the prohibited list, but this report has not yet been confirmed. Latest advice received in another private quarter in Osaka states that it is not clear what the Government will do with regard to the three articles mentioned. But the authorities are considering goods to be further prohibited. The embargo, it is added, is expected to be extended shortly.—Japan Chronicle.

Angeur Phosphate.

On the 17th ult. the Naval Department invited tenders for purchase of 4,000 tons of phosphate from Angeur Island, to be delivered in September next at Kobe. The highest bidder was Mr. Shima Teijiro, an Osaka trader, who contracted to buy the whole lot at ¥73.01 per ton, which shows an advance of no less than ¥40 over the figure on the last occasion. What is noteworthy is the fact that a merchant who is not in the fertilizer trade has succeeded in buying the Government phosphate, because a few months ago, the fertilizer companies made an agreement whereby they would endeavour to cause it to be sold only to one of themselves and not to those who are outside the fertilizer manufacturing industry. This agreement was unanimously made with a view to avoiding an undue advance in price in the common interests of the companies subscribing thereto. There has recently been reported, however, a disagreement among them, and Mr. Shima has now succeeded in bidding for phosphate at a higher price than any of them. It is expected that a big advance in the price of artificial fertilizers will be inevitable.—Japan Chronicle.

Dutch-Indian Trade.

The report of the Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce for 1916 says, in respect of Netherlands India, that the wholesale trade and the Indian agricultural industry prospered in the year under consideration, despite the traffic difficulties. The latter have compelled India to lower the price with the Mother Country, which process has not a little been accelerated by the improved communications with the east and west coasts of North America, Vladivostok and the direct line between D. mark and India. In India itself under the pressure

POLITICAL SUSPECTS IN AUSTRIA.

2,000 Deaths in Internment Camp.

A slight inkling of the way things were managed under the old regime in Austria can be obtained from the astounding revelations made by a Czech-National Socialist speaker in the Austrian Reichsrath recently.

The Vienna Arbeiterzeitung says that the worst instances were struck out of the report by the Reichsrath. Correspondence Bureau, but what has been left is certainly more than bad enough. The speaker, Striebray, protested against the suspension of civil rights, which was exercised against political suspects, and suspected citizens generally, on the basis even of a mere anonymous denunciation. He mentioned a long list of cases in which women, girls, and old men had been led away in chains, often fastened together in groups, and sent off in dirty cattle trucks. One batch of 43 of these so-called "interned" persons was slaughtered in the street by a Honved detachment.

The speaker then went on to describe the conditions prevailing in the internment camp at Talerhof, near Graz. Several of the suspects were thrashed and tortured on their arrival there, and then spent the first three days in the open, huddled together in a small field. Men, women, and girls slept where they could. On the fourth day they were taken to some sheds, where they had to sleep on the bare earth. Then when their clothes had to be disinfected they simply had to strip there and then and wait naked, often more than an hour, for the return of their garments. In December, 1914, the number had risen to 5,000, and already several epidemics were raging among them. Yet it was not until February, 1915, that the healthy were separated from the sick, and it is reckoned that 1,200 died from epidemics alone, while more than 2,000 have been buried in the adjoining graveyard.

Seventy witnesses were brought up to testify to the truth of these statements, and a scene of great excitement followed these revelations. But the climax was not reached until a German National named Neuteufel attempted to dismiss these reproaches with—"One cannot be expected to debate these matters with the local authorities while the enemy is at our gates." This was followed by a shout from the Right "People get hanged for that," and another German National named Heine then called out "Far too few of them have been hanged."

This brought down the House, and the next few minutes passed in a terrific uproar, in which the Poles could be heard shouting "Executioner!" When comparative quiet was restored once more, the President called Heine to order for his remark, and the non-German elements passed a severe vote of censure upon him.

Killed While Night Flying.
Lieut. Elliott, Royal Flying Corps, who was killed in York-shire while night flying, was buried at North Finchley Cemetery. His mother lives at Hampstead Garden Suburb, and he leaves a widow and one child.

of circumstances a distribution market has been created where all the overseas customers can draw their supplies from the immediate sources. Although in this way some produce will after the war be available to the Netherlands in a reduced degree, it may be expected that Dutch importers will seek compensation for this set-back in the extension of other overseas relations. Tobacco, Peruvian bark and various articles, for the distribution of which a good deal of export knowledge is required, will probably be exclusively placed on the Dutch market. Imports into India also point to a shifting of business. Germany, Austria and Belgium have disappeared from the market, and the rest of Europe cannot supplement the deficit thus created. America and Japan have eagerly availed themselves of this opportunity

ESSEN RAIDER'S STORY.

German Factories' Night Activity.

French Headquarters, July 9.—Of the 84 aeroplanes which took part in the French reprisal air raid on the night of July 6-7 only two failed to return to their base. Of the four which had Essen as their objective one managed to complete the whole journey, but the other three all had a most useful share in the general object of the raid, the bombardment of railway stations, munition factories, and gun-emplacements in and round Treves, Coblenz, and Ludwigshafen, and the success of the expedition should serve as a grave warning to the enemy that the French can at any moment conduct similar raids into Germany and on a much larger scale if they are driven to regard them as of military necessity.

The superior enterprise of the French airmen is undoubted. During the recent fighting on the Aisne 1,038 fights took place over the German lines and only 312 over the French.

Sergeant Gallois, the hero of the Essen expedition, who has been recommended for the Military Cross, is a marked exception to the general rule that young men made the most effective airmen in time of war, as he was born in 1879. Before the war he was a hardware merchant at Menetour-sur-Cher, and on mobilization as a Territorial in a Dragoon regiment, being regarded as too old for active service, he was put in charge of a hospital for sick horses, from which post he was promoted to a pilot. The following is his own account of his journey on the night of July 6:—

He left his squadron base soon after 9 p.m., having volunteered to fly to Essen. Lieutenant Ardouin and Adjutant Paillard, two of the three other airmen who had the same destination, partly owing to fog and partly because their oil supply gave out, only got as far as Coblenz and Treves. Sergeant Gallois was more fortunate. Flying first up the valley of the Moselle past Metz and Treves he struck the Rhine, chipping clear in the moonlight, at Coblenz. At both these towns he saw as he passed a furious bombardment of other members of the squadron by German anti-aircraft batteries, and was himself subjected to very heavy fire on crossing the enemy lines at the comparatively low altitude of under 4,000 ft., the average height at which he travelled till he neared the end of his journey. Before reaching Metz, where he was followed by search-lights, and during the early part of his run he was bothered by fog, but managed to steer a straight course by the compass and moon, and reached each point of his flight exactly at scheduled time, completing the whole distance to Essen and back, about 450 miles, in seven hours, a fine record of scientific flying.

From Coblenz he turned northward up the valley of the Rhine, and from there onward his way was brilliantly lit up for him by the blazing fire of hundreds of munition works and factories. Apart from the actual damage to enemy works which probably resulted from his bombardment of Essen, that is the most valuable result of the flight—the establishment of the fact that an enormous amount of night work is being carried on by the Germans in the production of war material. From Bonn onwards there is, he said, a regular blaze of electricity, which increased in intensity as he travelled further north past Cologne and Dusseldorf, till, when he approached Essen, he saw what looked like brilliantly illuminated cliffs stretching for miles on each side of the town.

Above Essen he rose to a height of 6,000 ft. to avoid the anti-aircraft defenses of the town, and began circling round looking for the districts where the lights of workshops were densest, on which to drop his bombs. All the time he was exposed, to a fire on each town that he passed. Then, when he had selected his ground, still circling round in the

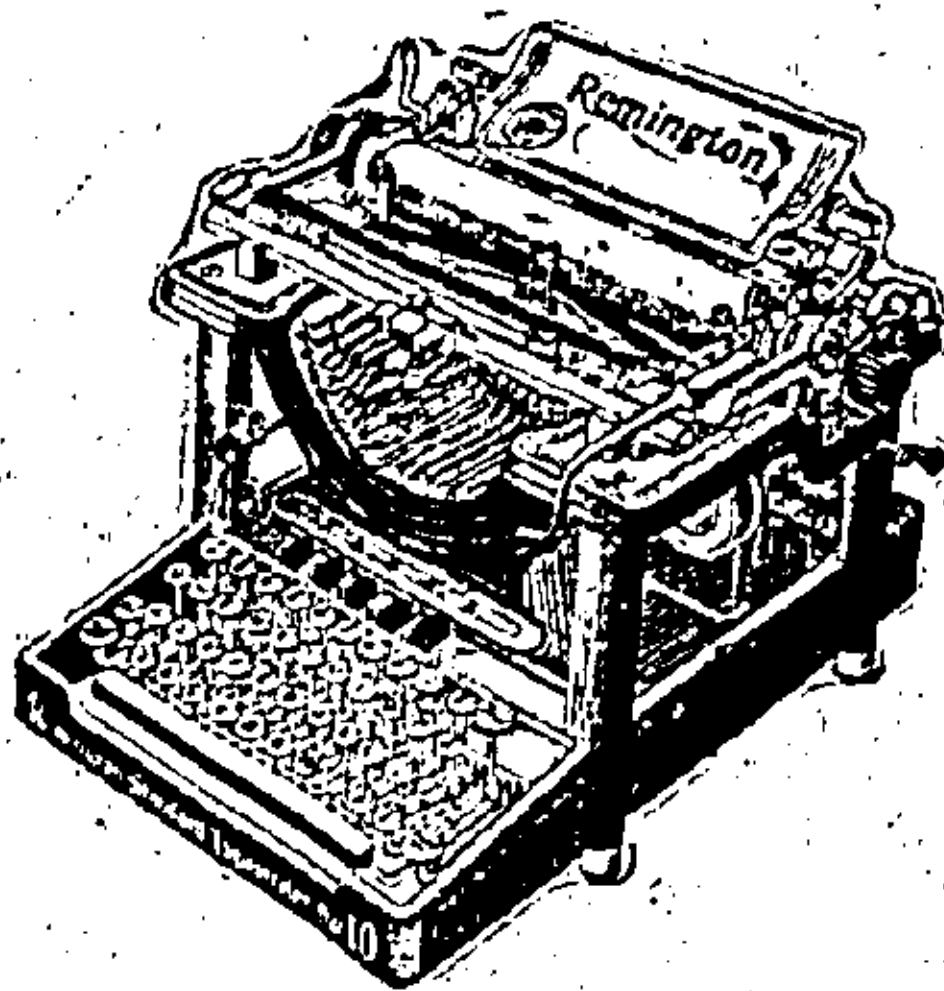
same way, he let drop his 10 bombs, one after the other, at intervals of 10 seconds, though he was unable to make sure of their effect owing to the glare from the factory chimneys.

At the start of the flight he had unluckily lost his motor goggles, so that by the time he reached home, following the same route as on the outward journey, and once again constantly fired at en route, he was almost blinded, and was not certain whether he had got back into France, when he suddenly caught sight of a signal which told him that he had reached the aerodrome from which he had made his start. In landing he had an accident with his machine, through not being able to see clearly, but he was himself unhurt, and yesterday looked none the worse for his adventures.

Although he could not, as I have explained, ascertain the extent of the damage caused by his bombs, there can be no doubt, judging from the extreme care and deliberation with which he appears to have carried out his work, that he must have seriously crippled several of the workshops in the chief centre of the enemy's war industry. And three years ago he was a hardware merchant, without a thought of war in his head.

Charge Against Belgian Chef.

Charles Winard, thirty-five, a Belgian chef, living at Ryleigh Road, Shepherd's Bush, was committed for trial at the West London Police Court charged with possessing implements for the manufacture of counterfeit coin.



The touch of the Remington Visible models is a revelation to all operators, even to those who are most familiar with the light touch of former Remingtons.

These latest Remington models are triumphs of light touch and perfect action unrivaled in this respect among writing machines.

The superiority of the 10 and 11 Remingtons in touch and in speed is a matter of simple demonstration. Strike the keys of one of these Remingtons, note the light, staccato touch. Compare it with the touch of another machine.

Release the carriage and run it up and down the scale. Do the same with any other machine. Note the difference. Note the light running Remington carriage. Note in everything the superiority of the Remington.

The exquisite design and workmanship of these Visible Remingtons tell the story.

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B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

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North China n. \$100

Unions n. \$300

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$19

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$133

H. K. Fires n. \$300

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$81

Steamboats n. \$173

Indos (Def.) n. \$89

Indos (Pref.) n. \$85

Shells n. 108/6

Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$32

Malapsons n. \$29

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats n. 1/4

Raubas n. \$2/6

Tronohs n. 25/6

Urals n. 32/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves n. \$74

Kowloon Docks n. \$113

Shai Docks n. 1/6

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H. K. Hotels n. \$34

Land Invest. n. \$38

H'phreys Est. n. \$6

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. 1/6

West Points n. \$78

Reclamations n. \$115

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Ewos n. 1/6

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Shai Cottons n. 1/2

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Oriental n. 1/6

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Dairy Farms n. \$23

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H. K. Ice Co. n. \$1/4

Ropes n. \$2/4

Steel Foundries n. \$10/1

Trams, Low Level n. \$6/00

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9

Trams, Peak, new n. cts. \$3

Laundries n. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$18

Watsons n. \$6

Wm. Powells n. \$6/50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

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1/1 Singapore 131

1/1 Japan 145 1/2

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1/1 San Francisco 74 1/2

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1/1 T. Marks Nom.

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1/1 Demand, Paris 433 1/2

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4 m/s L/C 3/2 1/2

4 m/s D/P 3/2 1/2

6 m/s L/C 3/2 1/2

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/2 1/2

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 75 1/2

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 447

4 m/s Demand, Germany 451

1/1 Demand, New York 74 1/2

1/1 T. Bombay Nom.

1/1 Demand, Bombay Nom.

1/1 T. Calcutta Nom.

1/1 Demand, Calcutta Nom.

1/1 Demand, Manila 149

1/1 Demand, Singapore 133

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Bar Silver, per oz. 48 1/2

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Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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